Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

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A/CONF.62/C.2/L.58

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Libyan Arab Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay: draft article on islands and other territories under colonial domination or foreign occupation

Extract from the *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Volume III (Documents of the Conference, First and Second Sessions)*

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Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Libyan Arab Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay: draft article on islands and other territories under colonial domination or foreign occupation

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*13 August 1974*]

The rights recognized or established in this Convention shall not be invoked by the colonial or occupying Power in respect of islands and other territories under colonial domination or foreign occupation as long as that situation persists.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.59

Dominican Republic: draft article on straits and waterways

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*14 August 1974*]

The principle of prior negotiation shall be adopted between States having common waterways and straits before either of them undertakes any works or installations liable to result in pollution of any kind for the other coastal State.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.60

El Salvador: working paper on the exclusive economic zone

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*14 August 1974*]

It is proposed that the elements listed hereunder be inserted for consideration at the appropriate place in the formulations already submitted concerning the characteristics of the exclusive economic zone:

(*a*) Jurisdiction of the coastal State over other economic uses of the waters;

(*b*) Residual competences and rights in favour of the coastal State;

(*c*) The indication that the exclusive economic zone is contiguous to the high seas.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.62/Rev. 1

Algeria, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Zambia: draft articles on the régime of islands

[*Original: French*]
[*27 August 1974*]

Article 1

1. An island is a vast naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide.

2. An islet is a smaller naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide.

3. A rock is a naturally formed rocky elevation of ground, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide.

4. A low-tide elevation is a naturally formed area of land which is surrounded by and above water at low tide but submerged at high tide.

5. An island, islet, rock or a low-tide elevation are considered as adjacent when they are situated in proximity to the coasts of the State to which they belong.

6. An island, islet, rock or a low-tide elevation are considered as non-adjacent when they are not situated in the proximity of the coasts of the State to which they belong.

Article 2

1. The baselines applicable to adjacent islands, islets, rocks and low-tide elevations, in accordance with article 1, are considered as the baselines applicable to the State to which they belong and consequently are used in the measurement of the marine spaces of that State.

2. The marine spaces of islands considered non-adjacent, in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 6, shall be delimited on the basis of relevant factors taking into account equitable criteria.

3. These equitable criteria should notably relate to:

(*a*) The size of these naturally formed areas of land;

(*b*) Their geographical configuration and their geological and geomorphological structure;

(*c*) The needs and interests of the population living thereon;

(*d*) The living conditions which prevent a permanent settlement of population;